LIBRARY

LEYLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

LIBRARY

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ending 31st December, 1946.

LEYLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ending 31st December, 1946.

1947

LEYLAND:
Printed by Leyland Printing Co. Ltd.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b29731203

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
74, TOWNGATE,
LEYLAND, LANCS.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ending 31st December, 1946.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report upon the Health of the Urban District of Leyland for the year 1946.

In it will be found statistics relating to births, deaths, infectious diseases and those other details of the health service in the district which are necessary to appreciate the work of the department during the year.

During the years of the war, it was necessary only to produce a summarised report which in its restricted form necessarily left out many of those details which in times of peace usually appeared in the annual statement of the work of the Health Department, and which, in fact, did paint a better picture of the state of health in the district. The Minister of Health has not yet called for the larger report, except in certain matters in connection with Water which during the war were debarred from publication, but it has been considered advisable to produce a somewhat enlarged edition of the war time Annual Reports in order to present a fuller account of the work carried out by the department.

In the year 1946 the change over from war-time conditions to those of peace was only in course of inititation, and doubtless many years will pass before this change can be fully completed.

The return from the Service of those men, on leave or on discharge, particularly when returning from Overseas, necessitated constant supervision where they had been in contact with infectious diseases prior to their return.

At the end of any war where the people have been under considerable mental as well as physical strain, and where the right sort of sustenance had been in short supply, diseases of the nervous system are prone to appear. Fortunately, the year 1946 was not marked by the appearance of such disease.

The general health of the inhabitants of the district was on the whole, satisfactory, although the younger end of the population showed a diminished resistance to septic conditions such as Impetigo.

One of the distressing effects of a war where the manhood (and the womanhood) had been fully employed on its propagation is the loss of population in the marriageable ages. Particular care and attention therefore must be devoted to the preservation of the health and strength of the child population to replace that loss.

This necessitates a close control over those articles of food which are essential to growth and general well being, especially milk. With milk as a necessity for the young must be associated ice cream, eaten in such quantities by all ages of the population. To enable this closer control to be established the Council agreed to appoint an Additional Sanitary Inspector towards the end of the year.

Doctor C. M. Willmott, who had carried out the duties of Medical Officer of Health of the district for twenty-six years, indicated his intention to retire from these duties early in the year, and officially ended this long period of service with the Council in September, 1946. As an appreciation for his long and valued services and a testimony to the good work he had done during those years, he received a presentation from the Council and from his colleagues at a complimentary dinner in his honour in October 1946.

Physical Features of the Area.

The Urban District of Leyland covers an irregular shaped area with its greater diameter lying East and West. In the West it is approximately 55 feet above the datum line, and it rises in the East to 250 feet, but on the whole, the area is level, and the rises and falls are gentle. Geologically the district lies on a plain of Triassic rock upon which are deposited a Lower Boulder Clay layer, a layer of Middle Sand and an Upper Boulder Clay layer. In the southern part of the district there is an outcrop of Middle Sand of considerable depth, and approximately 400 yards in width. This outcrop dips deeply so that in the Golden Hill area it is some 80 feet below the surface. The three layers vary considerably in their depth in different parts of the area. Water is present in the Middle Drift Sand and the presence of this water probably accounted for the selection of this area by settlers in the distant past. The shallow wells in this sand layer were grossly contaminated and at one time gave rise to an outbreak of Enteric Disease.

In the Midge Hall area there is a layer of peat of some 12 feet in depth overlying the three layers of Glacial Drift.

Two small rivers, Lostock and Wymott, run through the district on the western side. Both rivers overflow their banks in times of heavy rain.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in Acres—3,798.
Population (Census 1931)—10,575.
Registrar General's estimate of Population (mid 1946)—14,250.
Number of inhabited houses (census 1931)—2,990.
Number of inhabited houses (Ratebook, 1946)—4,133.
Rateable Value—£81,910.
Sum represented by a penny rate—£323.

Social Conditions.

The district is mainly industrial especially in the centre, but there are large acres at the periphery devoted to farming pursuits. Industry is represented by a Motor works, Rubber works, Cotton weaving, Bleach works, Munition works, and Manufacture of paint. There was practically no unemployment in the district during 1946, nor could any mortality or morbidity be attributed to the forms of employment engaged in by the inhabitants.

Vital Statistics.

Births.

Live Births—	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	123	129	252
Illegitimate	8	6	14
Total	131	135	266

Birth Rate per 1,000 of population 18.6

Still Births—			
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	3	3	6

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 22

Infantile Mortality.

Death rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 births	33
Death rate legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	31
Death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	71

Deaths.

Death rate per 1,000 population from all causes	11.0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	22
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	1
Deaths from Measles	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics.

	Per 1000 of Population				Maternal Mortality Rate		
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Cancer	Per 1000 Live Births	Per 1000 Total Live and Still Births	Infantile Mortality Rate
Mean of 5 yrs. 1936-1940	15.9	11.5	0.43	1.16	4.33	4.12	49
Mean of 5 yrs. 1941-1945	18.2	10.9	0.31	1.38	0.69	0.67	42
1945	18.4	11.2	0.29	1.31	Nil	Nil	35
1946	18.6	11.0	0.28	1.54	3.75	3.67	33
County of Lancaster	18.42	12.61	0.39	1.85	1.46	1.42	46
England and Wales	19.1	12.0	0.46	1.84	N.A.	1.43	43

(N.A., not available).

The Birth rate shows an increase as compared with the previous year, and the Death rate shows a decrease.

The Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis shows a satisfactory fall, and the death rate in infants under 1 year is lower than the rate for Lancashire, and England and Wales.

The number of deaths from Cancer tends to increase.

A table analysing the causes of death is given below.

Analysis of Causes of Death.

Cause.	M.	F.	Total.
Diseases of the Heart	28	20	48
Cancer (all sites)	12	10	22
Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions	8	7	15
Bronchitis	3	7	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	3	7
Diseases of Digestion	6	4	10
Nephritis	2	1	3
Diseases of Circulatory System	3	2	5
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3	2	5
Influenza	1	2	3
Premature Births	1	1	2
Congenital Malformations, etc.	4	3	7
Suicide, Accident and Violence	3	2	5
All other causes	7	9	16
Totals	84	74	158

The Table below shows some comparative figures over a period of the last 26 years.

Table of Two Decades.

Period	Per 1000 Population			Enteric Fever		Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever		Diarrhoea	Infantile Mortality Rate
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Phthisis Death Rate	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Deaths	
1921-1930	15.7	12.4	0.47	5	3	64	9	343	3	5	72
1931-1940	15.1	11.6	0.41	9	2	119	3	428	5	6	60
1941	16.1	10.2	0.44	2	1	22	1	64	—	—	53
1942	16.7	10.3	0.51	—	—	20	2	29	—	3	57
1943	19.1	11.5	Nil	1	—	10	—	53	—	1	42
1944	20.8	11.5	0.36	—	—	10	—	48	—	—	28
1945	18.4	11.2	0.29	—	—	5	1	27	—	2	35
1946	18.6	11.0	0.28	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	33

Causes of Death.

Diseases of the Heart produced the largest number of deaths in both males and females. There were more deaths from this cause in males, probably by reason of their harder physical work, and greater exposure to weather conditions.

Cancer. The number of deaths from Malignant Diseases in all parts of the body showed an increase upon 1945, and also upon the previous ten years. It will, however, be observed that the deaths rate from this cause is less in Leyland than in Lancashire generally, and also in England and Wales.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia caused, respectively, 10 and 7 deaths.

Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions produced 15 deaths. These deaths include all forms of " strokes " and provide some indication of the increasing age of the population and the greater strains of modern life.

Tuberculosis. Deaths from all forms of this disease showed a decline not only upon the previous year, but also upon the previous ten year average. The rate is also less than that of England and Wales and of Lancashire.

Infantile Mortality. Ten deaths occurred in infants under 1 year of age, 6 of them were males and 4 females. The Infantile Mortality rate, 33 per 1,000 births is low compared with the rest of the Country, and with that of the County of Lancashire. The causes of death are given below :—

Prematurity	2
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injuries and Infantile Diseases	8

Maternal Mortality. There was only one death recorded from diseases associated with pregnancy.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA.

Medical Officer of Health :—Dr. C. M. Willmott (up to September, 1946).
G. G. Wray, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (not in general practice).

Other Public Appointments :—
M.O.H. Fulwood U.D.C.
M.O.H. Longridge U.D.C.
M.O.H. Walton-le-Dale U.D.C.
Senior County Medical Officer.

Sanitary Inspector :—H. Cheetham, C.R.San.I., Meat Certificate, R.S.I., Building Certificate (Higher National) (Distinction), Associate Member of the Institute of Public Cleansing.
Also Cleansing Superintendent.

Public Vaccinator for the Area :—Dr. C. M. Willmott.

Certifying Factory Surgeon :—Dr. C. M. Willmott.

Laboratory Services.

The Laboratory of the Wigan Royal Infirmary provided the laboratory facilities for the examination of specimens for the diagnosis of infectious diseases and of pathological specimens for the diagnosis and control of disease. It was extensively used for these purposes in 1946. The following examinations were made :—

17 Swabs for Diphtheria.
1 Other Specimen.

The Laboratory of the Preston Royal Infirmary was used for the bacteriological examination of milk and for tests for the Tubercle Bacillus in milk.

Ambulance Services.

Cases of Infection were removed in the Ambulance owned by the Infectious Diseases Joint Hospital Board at Heath Charnock.

Accidents, cases of illness, maternity cases and emergency cases of all kinds were transported in the ambulance and car owned and run by the Urban District Council.

In addition, Leyland Motors provide an ambulance service to remove accidents from their works to and from hospital.

The Council service consisted of one Austin Ambulance, and one car for sitting cases. The personnel was composed of one male and one female driver under the supervision of the Surveyor. The number of cases dealt with by this service in the period under review was :—

967	Conveyed to the Preston Royal Infirmary.
139	Conveyed Home or to Other Hospitals.

Nursing in the Home.

These duties were performed by the Nurses employed by the Leyland Nursing Association. Two Nurses were employed.

County Council Services in the Area.

Midwifery Service.

Two midwives employed whole-time by the Lancashire County Council resided in the area. Their names, addresses and telephone numbers were :—

Miss Toal, 30 Canberra Road, Leyland. Tel.: 81167.
Mrs. Ralphs, " Ashfield," Preston Rd., Euxton. Tel.: Chorley 2370.

Ante-natal Clinic.

Meetings were held weekly at the School Clinic in Somerset Road. Clinical examinations, advice and treatment were given to expectant mothers by the Obstetrical Specialist of the Preston Royal Infirmary and the County Council Scheme (Mr. Andison, later succeeded by Mr. Corbett). In cases of disproportion, abnormality, or difficulties in home conditions the mothers were admitted to the Maternity Sections of Preston Royal Infirmary or Sharoe Green Hospital. Where dental attention was necessary this was given by the County Council Dentist at the Clinic. Eight mothers received treatment and attended on 29 occasions.

The number of women who attended the Clinic in 1946 was 299 and they made 1424 attendances.

After delivery, mothers were encouraged to attend for examination, advice or any treatment necessary. The number who attended was 43 and they made 52 attendances.

The Child Welfare Centre.

This met every Wednesday afternoon at Quin Street Congregational School with a County Medical Officer and a County Health Visitor in attendance at such session. Each mother was advised upon infant care and management, and each baby received an examination for general nutrition and for abnormality. Minor treatment was given at the Centre or at the Clinic and more serious defects were sent to general or specialised hospitals.

During the year 549 children attended and they made 4792 attendances.

The School Clinic was available for the treatment of Minor Ailments, Dental, Ophthalmic, and Orthopaedic conditions.

The **Minor Ailments** section which provided treatment for injuries, skin diseases, eye diseases and throat diseases was held on two days per week (Monday and Thursday). At these sessions parents could bring their children for inspection, for advice, or for treatment. The under school age group of children also received treatment at the same sessions.

The number of children in attendance was 585 and they made 2400 attendances. 111 children under school age made 172 attendances. Parents attended on 853 occasions with these children.

Dental Clinic.

Children of all ages up to the date of leaving school were treated and as stated above, treatment was also given to expectant mothers. 802 children attended on 1023 occasions. In all 2179 children attended for inspection. For the extraction of teeth 936 anaesthetics were given. The section was in charge of a County Dental Surgeon (Mr. Wignall) and a Dental Assistant.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

This section was held fortnightly (Friday afternoon) for the treatment of defective vision, of squint, or any other abnormalities of the eye. During 1946 191 schoolchildren attended and made 304 attendances. In addition 29 children under school age made 61 attendances.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

This clinic was held once per month (first Monday afternoon) when an Orthopaedic Surgeon and Orthopaedic Nurse were in attendance, in addition to other members of the County Staff. At this clinic attended children suffering from Deformities of bone or joint, and cases of Paralysis of all kinds. The children attending were inspected, received treatment, or were referred to specialised hospitals for more extensive treatment. Parents in attendance were instructed in exercises in management, and in general rehabilitation of the abnormalities. The Orthopaedic Nurse attended each Monday afternoon to give exercises, replaster, adjust and fit surgical appliances, and any other treatment required. The number of children in attendance was 159 and they attended for inspection or treatment on 550 occasions.

Where extensive hospital treatment was required, these children were sent to the Lancashire County Council Orthopaedic Hospital at Biddulph.

Special Defects.

Children suffering from Blindness, Partial Sight, Deafness, or Mental Deficiency were referred to Special Schools or Institutions.

Blind Children were sent to Henshaw's Blind School, Manchester.

Partially Sighted Children to the Fulwood Partly Sighted School (This is really a sight-saving school in effect).

Deaf and Dumb Children were sent to the Royal Cross School in Preston.

Mentally Defective Children, after certification, became the charge of the Lancashire Asylums' Board.

Tuberculosis.

Patients notified to be suffering from any form of this disease were dealt with by the Lancashire County Council Tuberculosis staff. The Dispensary for this area was in Chorley and there, persons suspected to be suffering from the disease present themselves for examination and for X rays with a view to diagnosis. Patients suffering from the disease received treatment—medical, X ray, or light treatment, and were kept under regular observation. Where hospital or sanatorium treatment was required these patients were provided with the necessary accommodation.

The Dispensary was in charge of a Tuberculosis Medical Officer and a Nurse specially trained and qualified in Tuberculosis.

In this district the number of persons on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year was :—

	1946	1945
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	56	49
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	22	22
	78	71

There were 16 primary notifications in 1946, and 4 deaths—3 Pulmonary and 1 Non-pulmonary—occurred during the year. Five persons were removed from the register as "recovered," diagnosis not confirmed, or left the district.

The Table below gives the number of new cases and the deaths.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality in 1946.

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
10	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
15	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	1	3	...	...	....	1	....	....
25	3	1	....	1	...	1	1	....
35	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
55	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
65 upwds. ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	6	6	1	3	1	2	1	....
	12		4		3		1	

Venereal Disease.

Under the County Scheme patients suffering from these diseases received treatment at the Special Clinic attached to the Preston Royal Infirmary.

Hospital Accommodation.

Infectious Diseases were admitted to the Joint Hospital at Heath Charnock. The number of cases admitted to the hospital in 1946 was 20.

Small-pox cases—there were none—would be admitted to the Blackburn Smallpox Hospital at Feniscowles.

General Disease. Four hospitals were available for patients from this district :—

(1) Preston Royal Infirmary.
(2) Chorley Hospital.
(3) St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston.
(4) Sharoe Green Municipal Hospital, Preston.

All these hospitals were extensively used by persons from this district.

The Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases.

In 1946 the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified was 356 as compared with 48 in 1945. This large increase was accounted for by a widespread epidemic of Measles, which, though mild in type, was very infectious, and it affected principally the under school age group of children. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever was about the average number for the district. The absence of Diphtheria should be noted.

The Table below gives the analysis of cases :—

Notifiable Disease	Total Cases Notified														Hospital	
	Total Cases all Ages	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over	Total Deaths	Total Cases Removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to the district
Scarlet Fever	29	....	1	1	3	4	10	5	4	1	....	....	....	....	20	....
Measles	317	6	27	39	46	51	143	3	1	1	...	....	....	....	....	....
Whooping Cough	4	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....
Acute Pneumonia	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	7	....	....
Erysipelas	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Meningitis	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	356	7	30	40	50	55	153	10	5	3	2	....	1	7	20	....

It was not necessary to close any of the schools on account of Infectious Disease in 1946.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria.

This measure to control the occurrence of Diphtheria, especially amongst children, was continued throughout the year. Most of these children received their protective inoculations from General Practitioners in the district. There were no sessions at the Schools during the year.

In the period under review, 170 children under the age of five years were protected and 16 children of school age were immunised. An enumeration of the number of children known to be immunised was made and showed that 567 under school age and 1,445 of school age (with a total of 2,012) were protected by immunisation in this district. With the child population in the district estimated at 1,120 and 2,000 in the respective groups, the percentage of children immunised was in 1946 under 5 group, 50%, 5 to 15 group, 72%, and a percentage for all children up to 15 years of 64%.

To these percentages must be added those children who were immunised privately, probably an additional 5% to each group.

A number of children were immunised at the Clinic during the year.

The degree of protection possessed by the children of this district against Diphtheria was sufficient to prevent the occurrence of cases of the disease. In order to extend the period of immunity enjoyed by these children already immunised for 4 years or more it will be necessary to reinforce their immunity by a single further dose of serum. All parents attending the Child Welfare Centre are supplied with a leaflet urging this to be done especially before the child enters school.

The Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk and Milk Production.

All the farms were inspected at regular intervals and the vehicles in which milk was delivered were also inspected frequently.

The number of farms in the district was 28 with an approximate number of cows 500. The number of cowkeepers including the dairy farms was 31. There were 15 milk purveyors (other than cowkeepers). All these farms were kept in satisfactory order and no alterations or improvements were carried out during the year.

Except at the schools, no samples were taken during the year.

In order that staff should be available for milk sampling and to supervise other foods such as ice cream and to cover other parts of the work at more frequent intervals a recommendation to the Council to appoint an Additional Sanitary Inspector was approved by them towards the end of the year.

The County Council Sampling Officer took 38 samples of milk from producers in this district. All of them were satisfactory for bacterial quality and free from the Tubercle Bacillus.

Meat and other Foods.

Inspections were made of butchers' shops, shops, and stalls of food retailers.

299 lbs. of meat, fish, etc., were condemned as unfit for human consumption. 312 eggs and 130 lbs. of tinned foods were also condemned. Further details of these will be found in Mr. Cheetham's Report appended.

It was not necessary to take legal proceedings, nor were there any outbreaks of food poisoning in 1946.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

No cows were slaughtered in this district under this Order in the period under review.

Milk in Schools Scheme.

All the schools in the area received daily supplies of milk. The milk in most cases is heat treated (pasteurised). Four samples of the milk were tested for bacterial content. They were all satisfactory and free from the Tubercle Bacillus. In addition the County Sanitary Inspector took 6 samples, all of which were satisfactory and free of Tuberculosis.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The County Council Sampling Officer (Mr. Smithson) took 65 samples of foods and these were tested for quality. 38 of these were milk samples, all of which were satisfactory except one which was deficient of 8% of fat. (Further samples from the same source were satisfactory). The other foods comprised of cocoa, vinegar, curry powder, coffee, bread, sauce, brandy, dried eggs, baking powder, salad cream, whisky, rum, sponge pudding mixture and aspirin tablets, and all were found to be genuine.

Water Supply.

An account of the work of the water undertaking during the year will be found in Mr. Howe's report which is appended. The water is obtained from deep wells in the district of Clayton-le-Woods. This water is hard and to produce a water of softer qualities it is mixed with a supply of Thirlmere Water obtained from Manchester Corporation. The resultant mixture of these two supplies produces a water suitable for domestic as well as industrial use.

There were 13 houses not supplied from Leyland water mains, but five of these received a supply from Preston Rural District Council's mains. The other eight were supplied by wells of the shallow variety.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The area is, on the whole, well sewered, except on the outskirts. The Midge Hall, Longmeanygate, Dunkirk Lane West, portion of South Leyland Lane, Back Lane, Wigan Road, and Heald House Road sections are not yet sewered. These areas are less densely populated than the other parts of the district.

The main sewers convey their contents by gravity to the Sewerage Works which are situated on the West bank of the River Lostock at the Ulnes Walton boundary. The system of sewage disposal consists of a mechanical screen with a gravity flow to horizontal sedimentation tanks, and thence pumped to rotary mechanical arms operating over coke breeze aeration beds. Humus tanks are then used and the final effluent discharges into the River Lostock.

This plant is of comparatively recent design, is efficient, more than sufficient for the population, and produces a satisfactory effluent. It deals with some 750,000 gallons of sewerage daily.

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

for the Year, 1946.

To the Chairman and Members of the Leyland Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Kelley and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the following report on the Sanitary work of the Health Department for the year 1946.

Since the termination of the War, every effort has been made to return to peace-time standard. The shortage of materials and labour, also delays caused by having to obtain priorities for various building materials are holding up the work of carrying out essential repairs to property.

The following is a summary of the Sanitary Inspection work carried out during the year :—

	Inspections.	*Re-inspections.*
Dwelling-houses.		
Inspected on Complaint	150	132
Inspected under Housing Acts	54	125
Routine Inspections	46	—
Re-Infectious Diseases	33	12
Drains	15	5
Drains Tested	5	—
Factory and Workshop.		
Inspections	7	4
Unsound Food.		
Premises Inspected	27	—
Rodent Control.		
Premises Inspected	8	—
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.		
Premises Inspected	48	—
Salvage Inspections.		
Premises Inspected	76	—

Sanitary Improvements Effected.	*Public Health.*	*Housing.*
Roofs repairs or re-constructed	—	4
Walls and chimneys pointed and repairs	—	5
Handrail provided to Stairway	—	1
Stairway repaired.	—	1
Defective wash-boiler repaired	—	3
Defective floors repaired	—	12
New fire-place provided or repaired	—	5
Plaster on walls or ceilings repaired	—	5
Eaves, gutters and downspouts replaced or repaired	—	16
Window frames repaired	—	3
Repairs and renewals to W.C. accommodation	35	—

	Public Health.	*Housing.*
Defective drains made good	5	—
Conversion of pail closets to W.C.'s	16	—
Choked yard drains freed	15	—
Dilapidated ash-bins replaced	38	—
Dilapidated pails replaced	5	—
Ventilating shafts repaired	3	—
General Nuisances	2	—
Disinfestation of Verminous houses	3	—

Notices Served in 1946.

Under Public Health and Housing Acts :—	Preliminary	150
	Statutory	16

Housing.

Owing to the Ministry Instruction that the demolition of property should only be carried out where the structure is in a dangerous condition, this has considerably restricted the number of houses dealt with. Two houses in Bent Lane, however, were represented to the Council as being in this category, and Demolition Orders were served.

There is an acute shortage of houses in the district, over 750 applications for Council houses have been received since the termination of the war.

The Council erected thirty pre-fabricated bungalows, of the Tarran Type, Roads and sewers and sites for the foundations of sixty-eight Aluminium bungalows were also prepared.

The roads, sewers and lay-out of the Broadfield estate for the building of two hundred and eighty four permanent houses, were completed. Tenders were let out to a Local Building Contractor for the erection of these houses. Further schemes for the erection of more houses were being considered.

Food.

The undermentioned foods were inspected, and found unfit for human consumption :—

Eggs	26 Doz.	
Fish	63 lbs.	
Sultanas	112 lbs.	
Pears	35 lbs.	
Sausage Meat	6½ lbs.	
Stewed Steak	22 lbs.	
Salmon	15 lbs.	(13 tins).
Pilchards	13 lbs.	(13 tins).
Cereals	11 lbs.	
Evaporated Milk	48 lbs.	(89 tins).
Meat Paste	8 lbs.	(16 tins).
Jam	8 lbs.	(4 tins).
Meat & Vegetable Rations	15 lbs.	(15 tins).
Raisins	9 lbs.	

Marmalade	2 lbs.
Herring	1½lbs. (3 tins).
Plums	26 lbs.
Peas	34 lbs. (46 tins).
Corned Beef	25 lbs. (5 tins).
Tongue	13 lbs. (3 tins).
Spam	6 lbs. (3 tins).
Baked Beans	14 lbs. (18 tins).
Apricots	2½lbs.
Tea	5 lbs.
Prunes	25 lbs.
Bacon	55 lbs.
Margarine	28 lbs.
Peaches	13 lbs.
Soup	4 lbs. (4 tins).

Milk.

Summary of information with reference to Farms and Dairies :—

No. of Dairy Farms	28
Approximate number of cows	500
No. of Cowkeepers	31
No. of " Accredited " Farms	2
No. of " Accredited " Distributors	1
No. of " Pasteurised " Distributors	2
No. of " Tuberculin Tested " Distributors	3

House Refuse.—Collection, Disposal, and Salvage Work.

The following vehicles are employed on the collection of household refuse, salvage, kitchen waste and pail closets.

Leyland " Cub " Purchased 1926 :—

Employed 2 days per week	Collection of Kitchen Waste.
,, 1 day per week	Pail Closets.
,, 3 days per week	House Refuse.

Morris, Two Ton, Purchased 1942 :—

Employed 6 days per week	Collection of Salvage and House Refuse.

Bedford, Two Ton, Purchased from Army 1942 :—

Employed 6 days per week	Collection of Salvage and House Refuse.

The approximate weight of household refuse collected by the three vehicles during the year 1946 was 3,756 Tons.

During the year, a demonstration was given with the " Lewin " ten cubic yard capacity, dustless loading refuse collecting vehicle. An order to purchase a similar vehicle of eight cubic yard capacity was placed with the manufacturers.

The following is a summary of the various articles salvaged during the year :—

	Tons.	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*
Kitchen Waste	268	2	—
Paper	167	5	—
Tins	14	—	3
Bones	—	17	2
Rags	2	3	3
Carpets & Sacking	1	6	—
String	—	7	—
Mixed Metal	—	9	2
	454	11	2

Bottles, 15½ Gross.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Foreman of the Scavenging Department and one man have received training by the Ministry of Food, and are employed by the Council on a part time basis.

Premises.

Complaints of infestation of dwelling-houses in two instances. These were successfully disinfested, ten rats being accounted for.

There was also a Stable reported to be infested, after treatment 12 rats were found to be dead.

Migration of rats from farm buildings to the Council Tip occurred in Dunkirk Lane. The tip was poison baited, and finally gassing was resorted to. The result proved some 80 rats being killed.

Sewers.

The whole of the man-holes on the main sewers in Leyland were baited. In no instance was there any " take " recorded. After three months a further " Token bait " was made of 10% of the manholes, and still no " take " recorded.

During the year, one industrial firm allowed one of their employees to receive training in Rodent Control for the keeping down of infestations at their Canteen.

I am, Mrs. Kelley and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. CHEETHAM,

Sanitary Inspector,
Cleansing Superintendent.

LEYLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

WATER SUPPLY, 1946.

Details of the water consumption during 1946 are as follows :—

	For Year.	*Av. per day.*	*Average for head per day.*
Domestic	173,301,000	474,797	34 gals.
Trade (metered)	75,741,000	207,509	14 gals.
	249,042,000	682,306	48 gals.

The estimated population supplied for Domestic purposes is 14,250.

There are 13 premises not supplied from the public mains.

The trade consumption shows an increase of 6,603,000 galls. over 1945 whilst the domestic consumption shows an increase of 4,843,840 gallons.

The existing 8" and 10" mains between the service reservoirs and the district are working to their full capacity and lack of pressure often occurs in the higher parts of the district. With the increasing demands on supply from both Domestic and Trade consumers the consideration of a new main cannot be delayed for long.

New mains—a total of 1,877 yards of 4" and 1,277 yards of 3" of asbestos cement—were laid for the Ryden Avenue and Broadfield Housing Estates.

A summary of maintenance work, to mains and fittings, carried out during the year is given below :—

Taps re-washered and inspected	1,600
Ball taps repaired and renewed	60
Flushing of mains (each quarter)	4
Repairs to stop taps and renewals	45
Hydrants renewed and repaired (including new ones fixed)	28
Burst mains repaired and inspections	20
Burst service pipes	36
New services fixed	56
Meters fixed or changed for repairs	38

Water Analysis.

This is carried out by the Council's Consultant Analyst, Messrs. Melling & Arden, of Manchester. Seven reports have been received in respect of fifteen samples taken for bacteriological examination.

B. Coli **absent** in 100 cc's.	11 samples.
13 B. Coli present in 100 cc's.	2 samples.
20 B. Coli present in 100 cc's.	1 sample.
3 B. Coli present in 100 cc's.	1 sample.

In each case where the presence of B. Coli was detected it was traced to the Thirlmere supply. In view of the fact that normally B. Coli-aerogenes is absent from this source of supply and further samples taken immediately afterwards proved satisfactory the analyst reported that the unsatisfactory condition was a transient phenomenon, and that there was no occasion to take a serious view since there was an exceptionally low count at 37° C.

All samples taken from the borehole supplies proved clear.

All the samples from the distribution mains revealed residual chlorine varying from 0.02 to 0.08, but the average appears to be in the neighbourhood of 0.03 (expressed in p.p. million).

The ph. value was determined on nine occasions and the results varied between 7.05 and 7.80.

During the year water was taken from Thirlmere and the borehole in the proportion of approximately eight parts Thirlmere one part borehole, except for a period in the summer when both pumps were out of order.

It would appear from the above results that owing to the Thirlmere supply varying in regard to residual chlorine content consideration should be given to the installation of modern Chlorination apparatus on the distribution side of the reservoirs.

The installation of accurate quantity recording apparatus on the pump mains and distribution mains should be considered as early as possible.

Typical bacteriological and chemical analysis are set out below :—

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES.

Samples taken.	**6th March, 1946.**	**November, 1946.**
B. Coli aerogenes	Neg. in 1 cc. (5 tubes). Neg. in 10 cc. (5 tubes). Neg. in 50 cc. (1 tube).	Neg. in ·1 cc. (5 tubes). Neg. in 10 cc. (5 tubes). Neg. in 50 cc. (1 tube).
Prob. No. per 100 ccs.	0.	No. per 100 cc., 0.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Total solids in solution	10.5
Total hardness	6.5
Temporary	5·4
Permanent	1.1
Combined chlorine	1.3
Toxic metals	nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen (Free & Saline ammonia)	0.0025
Albuminoid nitrogen (Albuminoid ammonia)	0.001
Nitrous nitrogen (Nitrites)	nil
Nitric nitrogen (Nitrates)	0.04
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 26.7° C.	0.016
pH.	7·4

F. D. HOWE, M.I.Mun.E.,
Engineer & Surveyor,
Council Offices, LEYLAND.

October, 1947.